Gov. Shepherd's Herculean Work for Washington.

A Marvelous Transformation.

Washington, a Grass Grown Village, Now a Magnificent City.

The Burden of the Work Thrown on the Shoulders on One Man.

That Man is Alexander Shepherd, Who, Sinking all Personal Apgrandisement. Labored Like a Hero for the Achlevement of a Wonderful Work Which Will Ever Remain a Glorious Monument to His Energy and Enterprise.

[Correspondents and newspapers printed else-where then in the District of Columbia are privilized to use this matter or any part of it by giving due credit to the National Re-FUBLIGAN, En. National Re-FUBLIGAN, E. Notwithstanding his recent accident, the fatigue of his long journey, and the excessive labor in which he has been engaged, ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd still looks ouite well. Pains in the head and other lodily infirmities still remind him of his secident, but he bears up wonderfully well. A reporter of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN found him on the broad veranda at Bleak

House yesterday and was cordially received by him. With him was his trother-in-law, John M. Young. When the reporter stated the object of his visit, which was that the governor should talk to the people of Washington through the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, he cheerfully acquiesced.

As yet nothing has been printed of the great and grand work accomplished by Gov. Shepherd for the District of Columbia. No paper has as yet alluded to the salvation of be national capital for the city of Washington by the efforts of Gov. Shepherd unnided-for his advisers as be bimself said, were "All excellent men, but lacked courage."

In talking of the past Gov. Shepherd grew very enthusiastic, and spoke with much feeling. "My entire object in making these improvements," he said, "was that the government should pay its just drots. I was met by the cry that the taxpayers would be ruined. I never contemplated that the taxpayers should pay a stugle dollar. Why, for seventy years the people of the District of Columbia had paid \$15,000,000 for District improvements and the United States government, which owned three-fourths of the property here, had paid less than \$2,000,000, and not a vesof improvement was visible. When Cooke was governor of the District, already the plans were being formulated for the removal of the national capital. This sentiment efterward found expression in a convention held at St. Louis by representatives of seventeen states, which demanded the removal of the capital to the demanded the removal of the capital to tae valley of the Mississippi valley. Hat not active measures been taken and taken quickly, and on a large scale, I believe the capital would have been removed.

"When I proposed to the legislative assembly the expenditure of vast sums for municipal improvements they were bord.

sembly the expenditure of vast sums for municipal improvements, they were horrifed, and said it was extravagant. They wanted the expenditures to be kept at about \$1,000,600 a year, but I said that was too much like the principle of Congress, which never does snything save by indrection. For instance, if a large public building is to be erected an insignificantly small sum will be voted to commence operations; like an appropriation of \$200,000 to commence the erection of \$200,000 to the state. War, and Navy Department building. I confess I wanted to make the debt so large to put the figures, so high that Congress would be obliged to so high that Congress would be obliged to assume the debt, and the government of the United States be forced to pay its hon-

obligations. It was done, and after all the hue and cry "It was done, and after all the hie and cry brd been raised and an investigating committee appointed and their work completed, Gov. Shepherd was fully vindicated. Perhaps the lighest compliment that ever was paid any gentleman in public life was that of ex-Vice President Wheeler, who said to Gov. Shepherd at the close of the investigation:

Shepherd, I never saw another case

stion:

"Shepherd, I never saw another case
than yours where a man had been under
such a fire who emerged without even the
smell of smoke tainting his clothing."

With some warmth, when referring to
the charges of corruption, Gov. Shepherd
said, "I pledge you my word money has no
charms for me, except what it will bring."
The result of a long conversation with the
ex governor is here given in narrative form.
Some interesting features, not known even
by old residents of Washington, and many
other facts of which but a vague and indefinite recollection remain, are here given.
It will be found to be a succinet and
interesting history of the wonderful and maryelous transformation
of the national capital from a
grass grown village to the most beautiful
city in the world, and all accomplished by
the energy, push, and enterprise of Gov.
Alexander R. Shepherd. It saved the national capital to Washington, which would

Alexander R. Shepherd. It saved the na-tional capital to Washington, which would surely have been removed had not such alleged arbitrary steps been taken by him. Throughout his entire course Gov. Shep-herd was controlled only by a desire to en-hance the city of Washington and to benefit the taxpayers. He accomplished his great object, to wit, the abolition of the old Dia-trict revernment the placing of the conobject, to wit, the abolition of the old Dis-triet government, the placing of the con-trol in the hands of the United States gov-ernment, and greatest and best of all, forced the national government to assume the portion of the debt justly due by it, and the maintenance of such a pleasant city, whils relieving the taxpayers of heavy, burdens for the support of the govern-ment.

burdens for the support of the government.

At the bresking out of the civil war, and the firing on Sumter, the people of Washington were badly divided. Some of the military organizations when called on to enlist refused and disbanded. Especially was this the case with the National Rifles, a crack company, which lost two-thirds of its members. Their places were filled by Union men, mostly from the city of Washington, among whom were Alex and Thomas M. Shepherd. The company was placed under command of John R. Shepherd, a most brave and gallant officer, who lost his life at the second Bull Run. Shepherds loyality was of such pronounced and cirrmined type that Capt. Suced would aughingly refer all applications for membership to him, asjue, "life he can conform to Shepherd's standard admit him." Capt. Saced's company was mustered in to April, 1861, and served three months, A datachment of the company bre at in the light troops after the

A detachment of the company bro in in the first troops after the

Baltimore riots, opening a road via Annapolis. The first trains brought in were in charge of Sergt. J. C. McMackis, and Capt. Sneed placed Alecti Shepherd on the engine with instructions to aboot the engine of the cuts up any capera." This duty lasted for fetty eight hours beforehe was relieved. The company performed guard and patrol duty, and were the first to tread the sacred soil when the advance was ordered. They were mustered out at the capitation of 10 days from time of enlistment. Many of the members of that organization bave since obtained distinction in various associations, and are filling positions of henor and trust.

The organization of the "unconditional party" or the "Union without an if or a but," as the platform read, was perfected by the Union men of Washington and the city council and half the board of aldermen were elected in June by this party, the remaining aldermen holding over.

Shepherd was elected president of the council and severed the term. His course was notable for two things—namely, intense loyalty and an earnest effort to improve some of the thoroughfares, which were in a most deplorable condition, evineing as well a profound hatred of monopoly. In June, 1863, a new election was held, when Shepherd opposed Joseph F. Brows, secretary of the Gas Company of Washington, for alderman of the third ward, and was defeated—the employes of the company holding a very heavy vote.

This defeated was a most excellent thing for the future governor of the District, as it brought a firm resolve on his part to apply himself to his business excusively until he had secured a competency, when he would make an effort for the improvement and rehabilitation of his native Washington. How this resolve was carried out the future governor of the livey court for the county of Washington, having a mayor, board of aldermen, and loard of common council elected.

baving the same form of municipal government.

Third. The levy court, consisting of seven members appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Shepherd served three years as a member of this court.

In 1868 and 1860 the condition of the city and District had become so hopelessly had as to call for the attention and remedial action of all having the welfare and prosperity of it as a capital at heart.

Some half a million dollars was raised aunually as a general tax, besides licenses and other general revenues, smounting to nearly \$700,600. Besides this all special improvements were paid for by the property abutting. This whole revenue was wasted on ward contractors, heelers, and strikers. The city was justiy "a straggling village," the streets of clay and earth were impassable for mud in winter and unsupportable for dust at other times. The garbage was dumped by householders into the streets in hillocks, where it was scattered by the pigs, cattle, and geese which roamed at large. About election time a thousand men could be seen for weeks picking grass from between the cobblestones and gutters with cass knives.

ween the conditations and the same knives.

The war had brought a vast population of freemen to this city, many of whom in their first taste of liberty committed excesses of a grave character, and the reputation of the city, formerly good, was fast becoming the opposite. coming the opposite. This condition of affairs was favorable to those citizens who desired a removal of the capital west to a more central location, where it would be less exposed to invasion and other risks. Just how atrong and in-

and other risks. Just how strong and infinential this movement would have become but for the energetic counter-check it received from the action of the representative citizens of Washington it is hard to say. Certain it is that on Och 30, 1809, a convention called for the purpose was held in St. Louis, and was attended by representatives of seventeen vestern and southern states, and a report prepared by Mr. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, urgue the removal of the seat of government to the Mississippi valley, was adopted, and an excentive committee appointed to promote the idea. The "continental capital" of Thomas A. Benton wented to become the national capital as well.

The leading citizens of Washington commenced a systematic agitation for a change in the District form of government. At this time, and in order to spectably, they organized a Citizens' Re-form Association in the spring of 1870, which resulted in the defeat of S. J. Bowen for mayor by Matthew G. Emory, who was elected by a majority of 4,500 votes. Shep-herd was chairman of this association, and the overwhalming victory over the regular nominee fittingly illustrates his rare ability for organizing and controlling wast element the overwhelming victory over the regular nominee fittingly illustrates his are ability for organizing and controlling vast element at his command. As an evilence of public sentiment and a reneral desire for a better condition of things, this victory was in reality the commencement of the municipal revolution. Shepherd was elected alderman from the third ward. During the proceding ten years his business enterprises had been conducted with great vigor and attended with remarkable success. In addition to his regular business and evelings in various peris of the District, and had accumulated a fortune of half a million dollars, while his business yielded him \$75,000 a year. This explanation is made in view of malicious charges subsequently circulated by his enemies, and his books, still in existence, will substantiate the fact.

At once committees were formed to prepare a plan of organization which would give needed authority to a government strong enough to regenerate the capital. The chairman of the District Senate committee was Hon. L. J. W. Patterson, of New Hampehire, and of the house Hon. Burton C. Cook, of Illigols—both warm fit nots of the District, and in full sympathy with the efforts of the friends of progress.

In February, 1871, a bill was passed con-

progress.
In February, 1871, a bill was passed con-solidating all the District governments into one, providing for a governor, delegate in Congress, board of public works, and board of health as federal offiworks, and board of health as federal offi-cers, and a legislature consisting of a house of delegates and counsel—the former and one-half the latter elected by the votes of the District. This government was very similar to that in vogue in United States territories, with such additional modifica-tions as a municipality would require. This bill was approved by President Grant Feb. 21, 1871, and he appointed H. D. Cooke governor, and A. R. Shepherd, James A. Magruder, S. P. Brown, and A. B. Mullett as members of the board of public works. The board of health was composed of

Magruder, S. P. Brown, and A. B. Mullett as members of the board of public works. The board of health was composed of Dr. D. W. Bilss, Dr. T. S. Verdl, J. M. Langston, and H. A. Willard.

At the election held in November, 1871, Gen. N. P. Chipman was elected delegate to Congress over R. T. Merrick by a majority of 4,000 votes.

The board of public works was organized as follows: H. D. Cooke, ex-oileto president; A. R. Shepherd, ex-oileto president; A. R. Shepherd, ex-oileto vice president; James A. Magruder, treasurer.

The first oilicial act of the board was to enjoin the corporation in Washington, which under the organic acts continued in force until June 1, 1871, from awarding contracts for street improvement. The injunction was granted in April and the contracts for street improvement. The injunction was granted in April and the contracts abrogated.

The legislature met in June, 1871, and on the 20th the board of public works submitted a general statement showing the relations of the general government to the District of Columbia and what was due to the District of Columbia and what was due to the District of Columbia and what was due to the District of Columbia and what was due to the District of Columbia and what was due to the District of Columbia and what was due to the District of Columbia and what was due to the District claims and equities against the general government.

The first report of the board of public

District claim and equities against the general government.

The first report of the board of public works showed by the records—

First. That the general government had received from the proprietors of the soil every alternate let in the city of Washington, which had been sold by the general government and applied to its own use, aggregating about \$1,000,000; also, that the 17 recervations and public building sites, containing atout 512 acres, had been sold to the general government by said propri-

eters at the nominal price of \$66.67 per sere,

etors at the nominal price of \$06.67 per acre, sggregating \$35,099.

The area of the reservations, streets, and avenues alone comprised 545 per cent. of the whole area of the city, exclusive of the lots, which were given—probably 29 per cent. more. All of these streets, avenues, &c., had been given absolutely to the general government, said government having the ownership in fee, and having power to close up, sell, build upon, or dispose of alsolutely, as they might elect.

The total amount expended by the general government on the streets and avenues donaled them from 1992 to 1871 was \$1.351,288.31. During this period the amount expended by the city of Washington was \$13.931,772.15. To condense: The citizens of Washington had paid 90 per cent. and the general government 10 per cent. of the street improvement during these seventy years. If the improvements of Georgetown and county streets and roads he added during the time it would raise this expenditure \$2.000.000 more.

The total value of public and private property was \$150,000,000, of which the government owed 40 per cent. The Congress of the United States had persistently refused to do its duty toward the District during this period, the little it had done being done grudgingly, as one would cast a bone to a bungry dog. Committees of Congress had reported time and again in favor of liberal appropriations, the report made by Gov. Suthard, of New Jersey, Feb. 2, 1895, being the most complete, conclusive, and exhaustive in its treatment of the government obligations to the District. All had been of no avail, however, the District, having no vote and no influence, had been ignored and its claims treated with indifference and contempt.

This state of things was to be changed. Matters were now in the hands of me—

Who know their rights, And, knowing, dare maintain.

If their efforts were talked in one direc-

If their efforts were talked in one direction another way was open to them, for they had lost the will and the capacity, the energy and the perseverance to execute their intention, while fully convinced that: If it were done when 'its done, 'twere well it were done quickly.

In the communication of the board of public works to the legislative assembly June 20, 1871, estimates for certain improvements, amounting in the aggregate to \$6,578,397, were submitted, with the resommendation that a loan of \$4,000,000 be made, which, with one-third assessment authorized by the organic act to be levied on property abuting the improvement, made \$6,000,000 to be applied at once to the improvement of streets and avenues. This recommendation was approved July 10 by a two-thirds vote of the assembly, and a bill passed authorizing an issue of twenty-yest? per cent. bonds. Shortly afterward certain citizens applied to the equity court of this District for an order enjoining the District government from

of this District for an order enjoining the District government from issuing bends under this act. The order baving been granted by Mr. Justice Wylie, the legislature, on Aug. 11, passed a supplementary appropriation bill of \$500,000 for the purpose of avoiding the technical difficulties raised by the injunction, and work was immediately and actively commenced. The injunction of Justice Wylie was removed under an appeal to the court in banc. The legislature at the same session referred the question of the \$4,000,000 loan to the voters of the District, and on Nov. 21 following it was indored by an almost unanimous vote.

From the outset the board found themselves embarrassed in many ways in prose

From the outset the board found themselves embarrassed in many ways in prosecuting the important work which had been confined to their care. Under the old municipal government no system of grades had been established for the city, although numerous attempts had been made toward that end. The policy of accommodating grades to particular streets or localities in compliance with the peculiar ideas of individual property holders had prevailed to such an extent that the great books in possession of the old corporation were, in many fustances, utterly inconsistent and worthless, and to this may be attributed many of the changes and apparent ercont which occurred in the prosecution of the improvements.

improvements.

The establishment of a system of severage required numerous changes in the grades and in many instances these were of a radical nature. In availing themselves of the experience of other cities changes were made which, in some cases, were regarded as involving too great expense and imposing unnecessary incenvenience upon the owners of property affected. These, however, were absolutely necessary to the perfecting of the expensive and model improvements projected by the board.

The pian of Washington as laid out by its founder evidently contemplated a capital to contain millions of people. The insprovements projected by the board.

The plan of Washington as laid out by its founder evidently contemplated a capital to contain millions of people. The streets and avenues are of a greater width than those of any other city of the world, and, with the alleys, comprise an area equal to about one-half of that contained within the entire city limits. How to improve these very wide thoroughtares, interspersed with numerous reservations and public squares, without bankrupting the people was the practical question which had first to be solved. The most feasible plan advocated was so to narrow the carriageways as to render the use of improved pavements practicable. This would place the surplus wildth inside the footwalks, where they could be parked and otherwise beautified at slight expense to the public, and in many instances at the expense of the property bordering upon it, the owners of which for the privilege of the use of the grounds would gladly beautify and adorn it. By this plan that which was a barren and unsightly waste has been made a beautiful feature in the contour of the streets and avenues. It has been carried out in all the streets that have been improved and has met with general approval. The cost has the streets that have been improved and has met with general approval. The cost has thus been very largely reduced, while the capacity of the streets as a means of intercourse has not been in the least abridged. The sewerage of the city had been miserably neglected. Through the heart of the city run what had formerly been a canal, but which had illied up and become a cesspool of filth for a distance of two miles, completely dividing the city. How to abate this missance had agitated the public mind for a space of twenty years, and volumes of opinions scientific, soultary, and practical written upon it. The board promptly abated this nuisance, the canal was filled up, sewers being built along one side to intercept the sewerage of the northern section of the city.

The board of public works was in acti

northern section of the city.

The board of public works was in active existence from June 1, 1871, to June 24, 1874, a period of three years and twenty-four days. During that time it inaugurated and brought to a conclusion the following aggregated, street improvements: Grading, 3,340,600 chibic yards; kidewalks, 207 miles; streets, paved in cities, 118 miles; roads made in counties, 39 miles; brick sewers, from 10 to 30 feet drain, 31,075 lineal feet; pipe street sewers, 12 to 15 inshes diameter, 317,106 lineal feet; pipe sewers, house connection, 300,000 lineal feet; from water mains, 30 miles, 160,600 lineal feet; from water mains, 30 miles, 160,600 lineal feet; from water mains, 30 miles, 160,600 lineal feet; from water main house connections 59,392 miles, equivalent to 313,300 lineal feet; planting and setting out shade trees, 10,000.

In addition to these improvements many new and commodious market houses and school buildings were creeted and the city

new and commodious market houses and school buildings were creeted and the city

In the abatement of nulsances much diffi-

In the abatement of nulsances much difficulty was encountered and charge made as to artitrary acts on the part of Gov. Shepherd are without foundation.

Two rotable cases are in point which have never been authoritatively explained until now. The removal of the unsightly and biccous group of market houses, known as "Northern Liberty Market," was the first.

At the intersection of five of the finest avenues and streets of Washington stood a collection of market houses, stalls, and sheds, the removal of which had been ordered by an act of Congress years before, but on the remonstrance of the hucksters and market men it had been allowed to remain. The grading of the intersecting streets and the formation of the public square rendered the removal unavoidable, and it was determined upon. The occupants hearing of their intended move arranged to procure an injunction, but Shepher, advised of their intentions, prevailed on one of his friends to take the only judge remaining in the city during the summer solstics on a long drive on he day fixed for

the application of the injunction; and at night a force of 200 men removed in a few hours the necessity of such an application by leveling the uncount and stranging structures to the carth. The sight of the old market is now one of the handsomest reservations in the city, and it is doubtful whether any improvement would have taken place had the law's delay been allowed.

lowed.

The second nuisance, the prompt abatsment of which gave, like the first, rise to the charge of arbitrary exercise of power on the part of Gov. Shepherd, was the track of the Washington and Alexandria railway, a local railroad whose tracks ran across Pennsylvania avenue at the foot of the cantiol. Time and time sgain the members of

Time and time sgain the members of Congress and strangers going from and to the capitol had been compelled to make a cetour of half a dozen squares to get mass the trains laden with bleating calves, bellowing steers, or grunting porkers, which obstructed the avenues and streets from Maryland avenue to the Baitimore and Ohio railroad depot. A change of grade was made necessary, and in the approach to the capitol the company was requested to conform to the same, and not doing so during one Sabbath alght, after trains had passed, 1,000 men, with carts, removed the track, and by the carly dawn the road bed was buried six feet d.c.p. In this way a grievous nuisance was abared which would probably have remained but for such rapid and energetic action.

section.

From the inception of the plan of improvement certain citizens opposed the same, appearing in the role of obstructionists. These may be classed under three beads. heads: First The old Eourbon element, who "bever learn snything and never forget

First. The old Bourbon element, who "never learn anything and never forget anything."

Second. Adventurers, who thought by raising a had and cry of "Corruption, Tweedism, rings, &c.," an opportunity for black mailing would occur.

Third. Well-meaning but timid citizens who, alarmed at the renovation and recreation, teared their property might be serrificed under the debt created.

In these combinations the District lost many millions:

First, By depreciating the securities upon which the District had to pay the cost of improvements.

Second. By the senseless cry of "corruption rings," which presented a proper and equitable adjustment of the debt due by the United States government to the citizens of the District. Can it be doubted that if the citizens had stood together and worked for the general good, the debt of the District on the portlons due by the general government would have been assumed and paid?

The hue and cry of corruption, fraud, rings could have but one effect; that is, to furnish the enemies of the District or its vacillating friends an opportunity to refuse an adjustment based upon frauds—the cry of corruption being too strong for the average sensitive legislator, whose own character for probity perchance was none too great.

As before stated, the District govern-

see sensitive legislator, whose own character for probity perchance was none too great.

As before stated, the District government lasted three years and twenty-four days, and half of this time, to fuse an expressive term, was passed under fire.

To recapitulate:

In August, 1871, an injunction was applied for to prevent the \$4,000,000 from telling made operative. The proceedings under this application and the election rendered necessary by the same lasted until December of that year. Then the obstructionists had been defeated by the court in general term, and by a unanimous popular vote commenced an investigation before the Congress of the United States and the District committee of the House of Representatives spent four months in such investigation, reporting in May, 1872, in favor of the District, the concluding paragraph of the same being as follows:

The governor and members of the board are on the whole emilied to the favorable ladgment of Congress and to be commended for the zero, energy, and wisdom with which they have seased the District in provements and property, man tick District itself is chilted to fair and generous appropriations from Congress in same hazinger our reponding to the value of property belonging to the Unit of States.

Thus the direct the transport of the content of this states.

teponding to the value of property belonging to the Unit. d States,

Thus the first thirteen months were consumed in litigation. During the remain ler of the year 1872 work was pushed with all possible speed, and the beginning of the year 1873 tound a vast change in the aspect of the city.

Congress, during the spring of 1873, made liberal appropriations on account of improvements made in front of United States property, amounting to \$3,000,000. In September, 21, 1873, Gov. Gooke tendered his resignation as governor of the District of Columbia, and President Grant nominated Mr. Shepherd to fill the vacancy, and insted Mr. Shepherd to fill the vacancy, and be was sworn in by Justice MacArthur of the supreme court of the District of Colum-bia, at the residence of Gov. Cooke, George-

tie, at the residence of Gov. Cooke, Georgetown, on the 15th of September, 1873.

Gov. Cooke had proven a most faithful and efficient governor. His financial standing had been of vast service in the negotiation of loans of the District, and the people of Washington owe him a large deal of gratitude for his part in the development of the capitol.

It will be remembered that in 1872 a newspaper syndicate of the "independent press," consisting of some of the leading papers, undertook the election of the President of the United States, and nominated one of their number, Hon. Horace Greeley, as Grant's successor. Their action was not indorred by the people, when, in 1872, they registered their opposition at the poils in a terrific and overwhelming manner. The gentlemen forming this syndicate not being biesed with the divine attribute of forgiveness, nurtured feelings of revenge toward Gen. Grant and his friends, and "anything to best Grant" was a well-established platform thereafter.

Gov. Cooke's personal relations with

Gov. Cooke's personal relations with these gentiamen had been of the most friendly nature, he having at one time been a member of the editorial profession. This friendly recling had held this element in check during Gov. Cooke's locumbence, but on his financial downfall and resignation an opportunity was offered to revenge themselves on Gov. Grant's administration, and notice was sent to their correspondents in Washington to attack the nomination of Mr. Shepherd, his administration as vice president of the board of public works, and all he had done or should do.

The Evening Star of Sept. 15, 1873, contained the following article relative to this course of action, and subsequent events confirmed it:

confirmed it:

confirmed it:

Dispatches were received last night by some of the correspondents of Independent and Jemocratic papers from their chiefs instructing them to almo President Grant for appointing Mr. A. R. Shepfierd governor. This serves to illustrate the manner in which the co-called independent papers are now unit. Their correspondents are not allowed to write least from their own observation on the ground. so-called independent papers are now int.
Their correspondents are not allowed to write
facts from their own observation on the ground,
but they are instructed from headquarters to
doctor their dispatches and letters and manu
facture abuses of this and that person for political or private ends. This accounts for the
shameless at d blundering misrepresentations
sent away from Washington in regard to bisried affairs by correspondents who are sucposed to be men of character and intelligence.

pased to be men of character and intelligence.

The board of public works had been changed in its personnel by the resignation of Mr. S. P. Brown, and H. A. Willard had been appointed to the vacancy. On the accession of Mr. Shepherd in June. 1878, to the governorship, Mr. H. A. Willard was elected vice president of the board, and Dr. J. B. Blake appointed to the vacancy. Both of the gentlemen filled their positions with bener and ability.

In Washington the nomination of Mr. Shepherd as governor was received with general satisfaction by all parties save the obstruction element. This element, reenforced by the powerful allies who had engireered Mr. Greeley to his destruction, at once begas operations, and charges and crics of "Cortuption, rings, Tweedism, barkruptcy," &c., rang throughout the United-States and reached across the water, while the "Washington ring" and "Boss Shepherd" became household words throughout the country synonymous with cortuption and fraud.

In December, 1879, a polition signed by the obstruction element making charges of mismanagement and insinating fraud was presented to the Senate of the United States, Gov. Shepherd replied in a communication presented by Mon Hannithal Hamilin, of Mains, in which he contro-

verted every silectation made and courted investigation. At the iostance of Jaramiah 8. Wilson, of Indians, a member of the House of Representatives, a Joint committee of investigation of three scentars and sive representatives was appointed and early in 1874 the committee engaged upon an investigation of District affatra.

The committee consisted of Senators Allison, chairman, Stawart, and A. G. Thurman, and Representatives Hubbell, of Michigan; Hamilton, of New Jersey, Jewett, of Ohio; Wilson, of Indiana, and Bass, of New York, The committee was supposed to consist of a majority of Republicase, but Wilson, of Indiana, acted with the Democrate throughout.

Gov. Supplied was represented by W. F. Mattingly ond E. F. Stauten. Mr. Richard Harrington, the secretary of the District and assistant district attorney of the United States, had first aminted those gentlemen, but having gotten into trouble in connection with the famous "safe burglary" affair, retired from the case. The obstructionists were represented by Hon, W. M. Merrick, of Maryland, and Col. Robt. S. Christy, of the District of Columbia. This investigation lasted until June, 1874. They examined some hundreds of witnesses and took testimony covering some thousand printed pages. A more thorough and

Merrick, of the District of Columbia. This investigation lasted until June, 1974. They examined some hundreds of witnesses and took testimony covering some thousand printed pages. A more thorough and searching investigation never was hat. The rules of evidence were suspended, and all sorts and conditions of bearsay and second-hand testimony admitted. Gov. Shepherd took every vousher connected with the District government to the United States capitol, placing them in charge of the committee, and every day was present at the investigation with his counsed. The setion of this committee and influences which controlled it are set forth in a letter to the Troy Times, New York, by the late St. L. Converse, for many years in control of the Washington bureau of the New York Times, and whose character for integrity has never been questioned. The letter is as follows, and is given in full as the most intelligent explanation of the committee's actions that were given:

Arc. 4, 1874.—I have observed that very few percrachose to keep up the discussion with the Troy Times of the question whether flow. Shepherd has proven to be a corrupt man, because I judge they are unable to cite from the record while you enablemed them to produce any proofs to sustain their allegation. They clame te liste to questions of extravagant expenditure and irregular methods, which question you have not raised or discussed, and point to the fact that Congress has refused to confirm him, confirming the charges against his integrity. The Senate unanimously agreed to the report which was the unanimously agreed to the report which was the unanimously agreed to the system upon which the District government has been administered for the was a convergence. But for certain reasons, which the public has not been allowed to understand, the first proof was the larger than personal mailies and extreme partisanning, with the forces equally divided and somewhat complicated by the fact that is of the equalities of evidence and had begun the extended conditions. On uil fun during the coming campaign instead to being corrected by legislation to which the Republicans could point as evidence of their shilty not only to discover reasons but to correct them. To every proposition at first put forth by the Republicans—Allison, Stewart, Hubbell, and Bass—Jewett responded survainable in this spirit if not in these words; fendelmen, this is it Republican futures! It will suit may find my freinds entered in the base of officiars in the Detrict of Columbia passed into political interests as a cycleme of republican mallatory as an evidence of republican mal-

instory as an evidence of repulsican maisofinitivation, and, so are at the Democracy reconcerned, we don't want any action." Wilson, of Indiana whowas appointed on the committee as a Republican. In being the mover of the resolution in the Bouse, supported Jewett in his suitured, though not from the same motives. his trouble was that of descending picenand bitter projules, which developed early in the love lightion and grew so rapidly and shamplessly that it became the reached of the case. But this virtually enabled jeweit to control the action of the committee, and it was not until nearly a week had passed in acrimonians discussion at Sonator Allison's quarters at Wormby's, Senator Thurman inally yieled the point of a recognition of the indebt dues, and agreed that there should be reported as scheme for funding the same. The summary of the case, Jewett, from political, and Wilson, from personal motives, refusing their didder. It was with these purposes and motives that these two men. Wilson and Jewett, came to the case, Jewett, from political, and wilson, from personal motives, refusing their casenitosony, thing in bilicoreports that did not tablet. It was with these purposes and motives that these two men. Wilson and Jewett, came to the consistency will be supported to report and the matter of remedies. Listle wonder that there had been proven no stain upon the honor and interrity of for. Shepherd, Little wonder that there had been proven no stain upon the honor and interrity of for. Shepherd, Little wonder that there had been proven no stain upon the honor and interrity of for. Shepherd, Little wonder that there had been proven no stain upon the honor and interrity of for. Shepherd, Little wonder that there had been proven no stain upon the honor and interrity of for. Shepherd, Little wonder that there had been proven to be regular and correct, at his year, and accuracy of his vonders and accuracy of his vonders there was not one missing, though uncalled for, that was a constant stringile, sometime of their c

Unitions in the main, nevertheless cruelly destroys.

Upon the question of what degree of cornulation pertains of the prosecution of the work in Washington there is rue important fact only incidentally shown in the evidence, but which is patent to every man who has had business in the District of Columbia during the past two years. I refer to the insolvent condition of nine-tenths of the contractors who have done work in the District. There are less than a half-dozen to-day who could pay their liabilities in fullil forced to the liquidation, and there are men who had large resources before they began or have conducted other business at the same time. The usual and natural concomitants of a reign of fixed and corroption are wholly wanting. We see no evidence of midden wealth. No concrete the production of the production of pressions of the production of the product sew buildings, no gratifications of personal camity in large and fat establishments, no discreteds and sheddy—the inevitable result of he incordings gains continuous intellects of most of the men who chaque in public tooks. Their imprecupiosity is owing breely othe sacrifices they have been obliged to make crualised by the bad financial manage and of the laic povernment and emendered by investigations. If their profit had been as argo as represented they would certainly have been able to pay their debts in the same aim of pay at least that they themselves have received. But in very many cases they may be even done this. It is of no consequence for the purpose which we seek to entablish, Mr. Editor, to show that if they had received cash this would not have happened. This only shows that what would have yielded a good return in that case was not suitidently good to prevent bankruptey when ambjected to a neavy abalement or discount. This is the fact about this matter, as every merchani or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting of the prevent bankruptey when ambjected to a neavy abalement or discount. This is the fact about this matter, as every morehani or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting or manufacturer who has this chase of debts in the pasting of the detail pasting or induced with a purpose to deceive, Gov. Shepherd's conduct during the in-

vestigation ought to turnish conclusive proof of conscious monoence. But he measure of call as Democratic officeholders in the congressional investigations of years are not such inquiry into their adars by confusing deciments, refusing information, and servesting information of the District greens of the committee of the committee over years and document of the District greens of the committee over years and document of the District greens of the committee over years and document of the District greens of the committee over years and the congression of the committee over years and the constitution of the District greens of the committee over years and the same for he was ready on the instant to explain or dispose of every circumstance or statement reducing in any wise upon his molives or his integrity, and went a great deal further in placing at the coal with the statement of the committee's disposal everything that could their light on the case then either his connect or his integrity, and with a successive of the committee, whelly inconsistent with any belief on their part that he was either a splichtlid necal or a polished rogue. These are factar upperfered by the record, and when newspapers or individuals make up their judgment tron the question which you have been discussing they have no right to ignore them.

The bill abolishing the District govern-

them discussing they have no right to ignore them.

The bill abolishing the District government went into effect June, 1874, and the President promptly nominated Mr. Shepherd at the head of the new commission, but the Senate laid this nomination on the table by a vote of 36 to 6. What the cause of rejection was is probably found in an extract of the letter written by the chairman of the committee, Senator Allison, of lowa, to his friend, Mr. Hawkins Taylor, which recta as follows:

Lungue, 16wa, July 12, 1874. \* \* I am serry that Shepherd was temporarity sacrificed, as he has done so much for the city. He can afford to wall, however, as no stain is east whis honor or integrity by the investigation or report.

report.
It will be noticed that the chairman uses

It will be noticed that the chairman uses the significant words "was temporarily sacrificed." Gov. Shepherd's view of the matter is contained in a letter to the New York Times, published July 8, 1874, which reads as follows:

I have the Times of the 25th and 25th, and there you for the kind words contained therein. It is a telleft be a free pau once more and have some time to devode to my private burness, which has suffered sadily during the rast three years. I am worth less to-day by \$200,000 than I should have been had I given the time and energy spent in improving this city to my own business. However, I would not undo it if I could. I have never wronged anybody or any community, have striven to do my duty to God and man, and can to-day lock them in the face conscloused having done right. It required a sacrifice to be offered up to railsy the "independent press," and it fell to my fale. I demanded that they should point oneset of mine where, directly or indirectly, wrong had been done by my, or that they would put it to the vote of the people here, guaranteeing to carry eight-teuths in my favor. I shall live it down right here, consclous of baving done a good work honestly, earliestly, and intelligently, and trusting to time for vindication. I felt grateful upon reading your kind words, and have inilisted this disjonated strawi upon you, I shall not scon forget it. In this day, when a premium is effered for sneaks and theves in public life, it is refreshing to know a journalist able and willing to do justice and rise above the clamor and how for a lifeculton smob.

Gen, Grant's confidence in and regard for Governor Shepherd were always great, and in public in St. Louis, June 11, 1881, be used the following language:

The people who abuse Governor Shepherd wore always great, and in public in St. Louis, June 11, 1881, be used the following language:

The people who abuse Governor Shepherd know no hing of the man and do not compre-epd the nature and extent of the work he las done.

hebd the nature and extent of the work he has done.

He then spoke of the condition of the streets and of the unblicworks in Washington before Shepherd's regime as contrasted with their present condition. It was true they said that there was a great deal of money expended, but the improvements were there to show for it. Shepherd left Washington a very poor map, and now he (Grant) was glad to know he was doing well in mining property, and he hoped he would return to Washington a very rich man to spite the Bourbons who had opposed his every effort to make the capital a city worthy of the nation.

What was thought of the action of the Senate in Washington can best be deter-mined by the editorial of the newspapers after the rejection of his nomination be-

The Econing Star says: The Ection Star says:

The action of the Senate in laying the nomination of Gov. Shepherd for District commissioner on the table is rather an imperious and to the velorous campaign opened by that body early in the session against the correspondents and newscapers that had libried them as they allege. There is no disguising the fact that they were literally driven into the rejection of Gov. Shepherd by these same papers against their own convictions of right and instice. They sought at the last moment to pry into the journals inquisition or all the offensive legislation of the session against the press by yielding to the clamor for the service of Gov. Shepherd. The Democratic renators thought to make a little capital in this way, and the Republican sensions rushed in yell mell to head them off. Well,

The National Republican speaks thus:
The District government is now at an end,
and the new who administered it have passed
into private life with more or less canure
resting on them. The time to write its history
has not and may never come. If, however, it
shall be written, it would not at all surarise
us that many other gentlemen who sat in lunarment and condemned him are more responsitive for whatever of nismans-seniorit took place
than its administrative officers. Against
flow, Shepherd personally there is no charge
implicating his official honor. Millions and
millions of dediars were expended under his
immediate direction, investigation after investigation in Congress, and suits in the courts
have failed to show that I cout was directed
into his pockets, and as long as the capital
lasts its avenues and streets and parks will reamin the vidence of his shifty and a memorial to his name. He may be condemned to
she, but time will be certain to bring him
a more complete vindication than eyes that he
has received at the hands of the President.

An idea of the party spirit brought to The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Speaks thus

has received at the hands of the President.

An idea of the party spirit brought to bear during the investigation can be formed by a perusal of the papers at this date. One succeded is worth relating.

The most prominent Democratic member of the committee of investigation was asked by a friend during the pendency of the investigation whether he thought Shepherd was corrupt and if the management was as charged. He replied, "No; I have looked it through and can find no fraud about it." "Why do you not say as much?" asked his friend.

his friend.

"By Ged, sir, we can't afford it. We want a Republican Tweed."

That the object fought for by Gov. Shepherd and his party had been obtained was well appreciated and expressed by Hon. James G. Blaine, who, in congratulating Gov. Shepherd reparked, substantially, if Gov. Shepherd, remarked, substantially, not exactly, as follows:

Shepherd, you have landed this heretofore unfortunate walf, the District, in the lap of its unmatural mother, the United States govern-ment, with its mouth at both texts. It it does not get its fill it will be for lack of saction fower.

After his rejection by the Senate Gov. Shepherd resumed his business and extended the same, building largely and enaging heavily in real estate enterprises. He had in the nature of things made enamies in the reconstruction of the city, many private interests had been, or fancied they had been, damaged by his action, and there enemies were persons of wealth and in a position financially to damage him in his financial reputation and credit. They did not fail to do so, and this, complet with the hard times, some unwise investments, and inability to realize, caused him to suspend in November, 1870. His creditors, with great magnanimity, gave him an extension, and entrusted the whole managemen of his property to him, a thing unparalleled, and establishing well his character, as his fellow-citizens looked upon it. After his rejection by the Senate Gov

pon it. From 1876 to 1870 Gov. Shepherd was

From 1876 to 1876 Gov. Shepherd was engaged in settling up his estate and in supporting his family.

During the prevalence of the yellow fever storing the Mississipal river in the year 1878 the citizens of Washington organized a central relief association, of which Gov. Sheperd was made chairman, and a committee, consisting of the Secretary of War, Hon, George W. McCrary; Dr. John H. Woollward, of the United States Naval Hospital: Mysers. George W. Riggs, A. S. Solomon, John T. Mitchell, Lewis J. Davis, William Dickson, Simon Wolf, T. P. Morgan, and other prominent citizens of Washington. other prominent citizens of Washington.
This association was most active in the relief of the suffering from this terrib

lief conceived and executed the idea of lief concaired and executed the idea of sending a steamer down the river from St. Louis for the succor of Memphis and other points with which railroad communication and here destroyed. The steamer John M. Chambers was chartered and piaced in command of Lieut. H.A. Benner, 1th U.S. Infantry, and Lieut. Charles S. Hall. 18th U.S. Infantry, and on the 4th of October this steamer left St. Lieuts.

Lieut Benner contracted the fever and died on the 18th the death of the bere and died on the 18th the death of the bere and a marry in relieving his sufferior fellow.

martyr in relieving his suffering fellow-nen. Lieut, Hall assumed command in ringing the stenmer twek to St. Louis to do, and on the 20th of July, 1874, are sm-penied by his friend, Mr. L. H. Sterans, and some others, he satisd from New York to Maxatland, on the Paulia coust, on rours to Bateplias, in the state of Chi-hushua, Mexico, which was then in the orto-eral region, with a view to locating there if the opening should warrant. The examination was entirely satisfac-tory, and Gov. Shepherd had concluded to cast his lot in the wild and doep harrancas of the Sterra Madre at Batoplias, being sat-isfed that proper effort and development

of the Sierra Madre at Batopilas, being satisfed that proper effort and development
would transform it into the richest mineral
region of the continent, if not of the
world. The Consolidates listopilas Silver
Mining Company was soon afterward
isomed and ex-dov. Shepheni made vice
president and general manager of the company, with residence at Batopilas, where
he not with the accident which necessitated
his vacation.

STILL MARCHING IN.

How the National Guard of the Dis-

drawn up, and Mr. T. A. Tomlinson was unanimously selected for the position of second licutesiant.

Thirty-nice men took the oath of allegiance to be loyal to the District and the constitution of the United States. After the muster in, the organization gave their "company yell" for Gen. Ordway, who responded in a reat speech, comprimenting the officers and men on their gentlemanly appearance and soldierly bearing, and he expressed his belief that the organization would eventually develop into the "crack" company of the District guard. Prior to the muster in a spirited business meeting was held. Twelve active members were elected and will be sworn in hereafter.

The following names were unanimously placed on the honorary rolls in addition to those already published: D. L. Boyer, Chas. G. Ringweit, Clarence B. Rheem, Thos. S. Galleher, Edward A. Stevens, Frank Byram, H. W. Seesford, Thos. F. Holden, Wan. Beall, Seth King, P. B. Meian, and Geo. W. Taylor. This company will probably be uniformed similar to the Mobile Rifles, of Mobile, Ala. The uniform consists of dark green trousers, with broad white stripe, and double-breasted "swallow tall"

dark green trousers, with broad white stripe, and double-breasted "swallow tall" ceat, with trimmings of white and gold. The head gear will be a white cloth beliest, with gold mountings and white horse-hair

The company has decided to at once pre-The company has decided to at once pre-pare for the coming drills in Richmond and Chicago, and in view of this fact Gen. Ordway has made a requisition for fifty Springdleid rifles and accourements of the latest improved pattern.

As a majority of these gentlemen have had experience in other organizations which have been successful in competitive drills there is no reason to doubt that the National Fencibles will be a credit to the

National Fencibles will be a credit to the National Guard and the city of Washing-

THE SUNKEN STEAMER. Nobedy Burt and the Freight in Good

Condition.

The steamer Mattano was sunk on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at Posey's wharf in Chickamoxen creek, about thirty-fire miles down the river. She had about firity passengers on board at the time, and was making one of her regular trips down the Potomas when a leak was discovered, and she was the new to discovered, and she was the new to be to

so saving the freght. The cause of the leak cannot be asserafted until the steamer is brought to Alexadria and put upon the ways there, which the property is a few days. It is

The Secretary of the Interior has designated John B. McNamee, of the assistant atterney general's office, as a member of a ommission which, in accordance with the ecommendation of the commissioner of recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office, he has authorized to be appointed for the purpose of Investigat-ing the condition of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain wagon road, the Dallas military road, and the Oregon Cen-Dallas military road, and the Oregon Central wagen road, in Oregon, as to whether said roads have been constructed, and whether or not the certification of the governor of the completion of said roads was obtained by false and fraudulent representations, made by parties interested in obtaining said lands. Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Shackelford, of the general land office, will probably be appointed as the other members of the commission. The work of the commission will begin shortly.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

-A large elevator, a cost yard, some bey atus, a bay press, and several cars were arried Sunday at Mantena, III. Loss, \$58,000 The Terre Haute (ind.) Car Works were strosed by fire Sunday evening. Damage, (d):50; insurance, about \$50,000. Rebuilding a commenced.

—A convention of striking coke workers will west at Evenon. Pa., to-day, to consider ways not means which are expected to compel the paraters to pay the required scale.

The building occurred by ira J. Smith, a saloon, in Fairmant, III, was blown up by bynamize The Quasir population have de-lated that no saloou shall be run there. —The plate department of Hammond & Sons' ron works, at Pittsburg, was burned Sunday yening. Damage, 150,030, instrance, 375,039, we hundred men thrown out of employment.

—A fire yesterday morning at Nos. 131 and 56 White street, Ny w Y-rk, 151 damings to the look and flatures of Harris Cohen, second-and clothing store, to the extent of \$19,090, per which there was an insurance of \$19,590. -Schators Vest, Camerors, Farwell, and Jumb will leave the Yellowskoe National art on Wednesday, and will proceed to Alaska, the Give Hauser, of Montana, will necompany beha.

The argument on the order to show cause hy a permanent stay of execution of the sen-nce of Jacob Share should not be granted by here postponed by comen until next

crisy.

A fermer named Coursel, who was being eight pail at Naison, Neh., for the murder of carry sailen, another tarmer, with whom had a dispute, was taken out of juit Sandagett and hanged to a bridge near the town -The Rev. Mr. Arnold, who keeps a "Christ m" home, where the diet was postatose and meter, at Humbeldi Park, illinois, was ar sted for Ill-irrating one of the lumaies of the home—a 12-year-old boy, Robert G. Fer-mon.

Heart.

A can of kerosene exploited at Foir Mile
in, near Plusburg, on Sunday evening while
rs. James Smith was endeavoring to light a
with its aid. Mrs. Smith was latally
rined, and her husband and sister-in law
riously injured.

—A Fid glove fight to a finish took place on an island in the Mississippi, sixteen miles be-leave St. Paul, at 6.59 Monday evening, between bonnes Needham, of St. Paul, and Rilly fol-wards, of Chicago, light weight champions of but respective niles, for a purs of \$500. The atter was knocked out in the second round.

## GREETED BY THOUSANDS.

THE PRESIDENTS JOURNEY THROUGH NEW YORK STATE.

The Entire Party Worn Out and Fretigued After Their Long Trip-The Town of Canastota Gaily Decerated to Receive the Distinguished Visitors.

party reached Uties from Forestport in Gen. Priest's private coach at 9:45 s. m. Secretary Fairchild and wife acnompanied Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Superintentions Prical took charge of the train on the Central roud as far as Capastota, No. 475 iceomotive, named after the general, with Engineer Jacobs in charge, drew the party out of this station at 9:50 a. m. As the connecting train for Cazenovia will not leave Canastota until 11:30, the special train will be run at a moderate rate of speed, slowing up at Oriskany and Rome. stopping possibly at Onelda. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland look quite well. The night and morning have been most exhausting. Heavy rain fell at intervals, but this a bled to the discomfort rather than cooled the

to the disconfort rather than cooled the atmosphere. At 10:50 a. m. the President's party passed through the city of Rome. It was not go eraily known what thee tray would arrive, and consequently there were not over 150 people at the donot. These flocked to the track and watched the special traines she made her way lowly along. triet of Colorabla Increases.

Gen. Ordway lact night mustered in four recruits in the let company, Union Veteran Corps. After doing this he went to the same ry of the National Fencibles, 800 E street northwest. Here he was met by Capt. Domer, and on entering the company was drawn up, and Mr. T. A. Tomilason was unanimously selected for the position of second lieutenant.

Thirty-nine men took the oath of allegiance to be loyal to the District and the constitution of the United States. After the anster in, the organization gave their "company yell" for Gen. Ordway, who responded in a neat speech, compilamenting the officers and meu on their geutlemantly appearance and soldierly bearing, and he

bearing its illustrious passengers on their westward journey to the home of the President's youth.

The President and party passed through Oneida. Long before the special train arrived a large crowd collected in front of the Allen House awaiting his arrival. The Oneida battery fired two-minute gans as the President and party left Utics, which resulted in filling all the available ground in front of the hotel. The President's car drew up just as 10:37 train was passing out. The crowd surged around the rear end of the car and greated the President with four cheers as he and his wife appeared on the back platform. Mr. Cleveland had a pleasant smile and hearty grasp for all within reach, while Mrs. Cleveland stood in the door and smiled and nodded pleasantly to the ladies. Just before the train started an old lady who was trying vainly to get to the President was noticed by him. "Let that old lady come up," he said to several men who were standing in her way. The old lady's face was flushed with pleasure at h's kindness and she shook his hand heartily. The Preident and his party were again enthusiastically cheered as the car moved out.

They arrived at Canastota at 11 o'clock.

They arrived at Canastota at 11 o'clock. They arrived at Canastoia at II o'clock. Two thousand people gathered, and were swaiting the distinguished party at the depot. This and other buildings were profusely decorated with bunting. When the train came to a stands ill Postmister Bartow introduced Mr. Cleveland to the people, and an informal reception for the next fifteen minutes was held, 500 people shaking hands with the President, Mrs. Chyeland standing in the doorway of the car acknowledging the salutations of the crowd. At 11:15 the train lett on the E., C. and N. for Carenavia, where it arrives at 11:20 a m.

sion. The attendence was large and represented the immediate locality, adjacent towns, and etc of Syrantse, from which place epecial trains came. Volunteers from Knowlton Post, G. A. R., acted as ushers. The party dined at the residence of Sidecy T. Faironild, father of the Secretary, On the way bither from Canasteta Mrs. Roscoe Conkling sent a basket of flowers, which was presented to Mrs. Cleveland.

COUNSEL DISAPPOINTED.

Another Delay on the Decision on the

Arthur Kill Bridge. THENTON, N. J., July 18 .- Counsel expected a decision this morning on the moion to dissolve the loggestion restraining the erection of the Arthur Kill bridge by the Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad Company, Justice Obio Railroad Company, Justice Brailley said it was a very important case, and advised counsel to agree to regard this as a final hearing, and to draw up stipulaas a final hearing, and to draw up stipula-tions. After a short consultation this win-dene. The stipulations include the privi-lege to amend the pleadings within tendays by either side. When they were presented to the court the justice said he would file an opinion as soon as possible and not walk for the opening day of the term. Counsel were desprointed in not getting an opinion to-day. day.

DEVILISH MALIGNITY.

The Atrocious Murder of a Young Child by Its Stepfather, Chicago, July 18.—A Times Little Rock, Ark., special reports the inhuman murder Ars., special reports the inhuman murder of a hyear-old child by its stepfather, at Riverside, Ark. He beat the child in a horrible manner and tied him to a stake, exposed to the fierce heat of the sun, and left him to die there of exhaustion and cruel treatment. He had previously put out one of the child's eyes while whipping him. The devil incarnate then armed himself, took to the woods, and has not yet been captured.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Great Baltimore and Ohio Deal Almost an Accomplished Fact, New York, July 18 .- The Baltimore and blo deal is said to be fast reaching an end, and conferences were being held all day between Sully, Ives, Stayner, and Gar-rett to complete the details. It is said that everything has been arranged except the statement for publication.

Not Responsible for the Dast. The contractor for the street sweeping disclaims all responsibility for the dust which choked so many people on Sunday afternoon. He says the streets are cleaner under his contract than they ever have been in the past.

A Train Wrecker Arrested. New Onleass, July 18.—Detectives, Saturday, arrested a young man named Alones Newlin on a charge of wrecking a train on the Iron Mountain rairoad a week ago. He will be taken to St. Louis.

The Weather. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair weather, except sceasional thuider storms, winds, becoming northweaterly and cooler.

northwesterry and cooler.

Thermometric readings—7 a. m., 75.09; 8 p. m., 102.09; 10 p. m., 85.09; mean temperature, 80.07; maximum, 105 09; minimum, 70.07; mean release humidity, 57.0% total precipitation,